CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler (N. H., R.) was recognized for a speech on his resolution reciting." that it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard, and that the efforts of the Government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both, under a system of bimetallism to be established through International agreement, or with such safeguards of legislation as will insure the parity in value of the two metals at a | during the continuance of the present disorder fixed ratio, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange."

The early part of the speech was a presentation of the principles of finance, the Senator arguing against a single standard of either metal, saver or gold. He traced the gradual demonstization of silver, the closing of our mints against the silver dollar in 1873, the efforts to restere silver, the serious blow struck by England against silver in closing the Indian

But it remained for Secretary Carlisle, the Senator declared, to strike the most fatal blow at silver in i-suing his order that the Government would redeem its paper obligations in gold only. By that act Secretary Carlisle struck out of use a vast amount of silver and drew on the depleted world's supply of gold and gave the final blow to silver. From the effects of this low depth to which it has been reduced by the demonetization of silver bimetallism must now begin its toilsome struggle

The New Hampshire Senator said Mr. Pettigrew had been sent to the St. Louis Convention on a piedge that he would support Me-Kinley and "sound money." And yet within two weeks that Senator had repudiated his pledge, had bolted McKinley and a sound money platform, and soon thereafter had come out as a supporter of Bryan.

Mr. Pettigrew had entared the Chamber as this statement was made. He advanced to his sest and interrupted : "Do you make that statement on your own

authority or as a quotation?" he asked. "I make the statement," answered Mr. Chandler, "taking it from the newspaper reports, which are understood to have given a correct statement of the case." Mr. Pettigrew, with explosive emphasis, re-

"I brand that statement as wholly and unqualifiedly false in every part. I have made that explicit denial before and have placed it on record, so that the Senator (Mr. Chandler) should know it is absolutely false.'

"I understand the Senator (Mr. Pettigrew) eclares the statement wholly false. Does he named him as a McKinley delegate"-"I say," interrupted Mr. Pettizrew vehemently, "that the purpose of your statement is

absolutely and wholly false." "Ah, the 'purpose' of my statement is what the Senator questions. Now, I ask him whether he attended a convention favorable to sound money, and was named as delegate by such a Capitol.

convention?" "I was a delegate," said Mr. Pettigrew

"Then I do not understand this performance of the Senator," proceeded Mr. Chandler, as might appear. He declared that my statethe National Convention as a delegate from a | consideration of the treaty until March 5. Sound-Money Convention."

Mr. Pettigrew declared that he had made Convention prior to his being chosen as a dele-

Mr. Chandler continued: "I declare my belief that President McKinley and the other taken at 6 o'clock, and resulted-nays 30, ayes schools cannot be provided. may, by wise designs and virtuous deeds, indefinitely prolong the ascendency of the Republican party in this country. This can surely be done by making it the true party of the peoall thrown into the ditch together. If, on the say. contrary, this is not done and the Republican party shall content itself with seizing and enjoying the spoils of office, surrendering unreservedly to the money power which so effectively contributed to its recent victory, acquiescing permanently in the existing gold standard and treating bimetallism as 'a juggling humbug' and the promise to promote it as a pledge never intended to be fulfilled, Republicans will speedily find the tide of political battle once more turned against them, and they will soon exchange places with their now sore, bleeding, and prostrate foes."

In the House, bills were passed to pension the widow of Gen. Samuel A. Duncan at \$50; the widow of Gen. Charles A. Heckman at \$50; Mrs. Helen A. Derussey, widow of Col. Derussey, at \$50, and Jane H. Vandever, the widow of Gen. Vandever, at \$30.

Mr. Wheeler (Ala., D.) tried to get consideration of a bill to pension the widow of Gen. Thomas A. Casey, late Chief of Engineers, at \$75 per month, but Mr. Blue (Kan., R.) moved House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17. In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Mass., R.) brought forward the Conference report on the immigra-

Mr. Paimer (Ill., D.) opposed the report. He said he knew of no sentiment for which he had greater detestation than "nativism." He held the right of migration and expatriation to be essential to the liberty of individuals. Mr. Palmer pointed out defects in various sections. The test of illiteracy would, he said, operate against a worthy class, and not against the dangerous men, the "brawling anarchists," who were able to read and write.

Mr. Gibson (Md., D.) opposed the report. The Corliss provision, Mr. Gibson declared, was framed on the theory of the fugitive slave law, and like that law its inhumanity would shock the moral sense of the community.

Mr. Bianchard (La., D.) opposed the bill, saying it might do in the populous cities, but not in the scantily settled localities of the South and West, where immigrants were wanted.

Mr. Lodge, answering criticisms on the Corlies amendment, said it provided against alien labor on public works, and also against those coming regularly and habitually to this side to engage in any mechanical trade or manual labor. These were just and reasonable restrictions. The bill, as a whole, sought to relieve the great evil by which the ranks of the unemployed were being constantly swelled from abroad.

The final vote was then taken, and the Conference report was agreed to-yeas 34, nays 31,

Yeas-Republicans-Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cullom, Chandler, Davis. Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hoar, Lodge, McBride Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor Qusy, Sewell, Sherman, Thurston, Wetmore-26 Democrats-Chilton, Faulkner, Hill, Martin-1. Populists-Butler, Peffer, Pettigrew-3, Silver Republican-Teller-1. Total, 34. Nays-Republicans-Carter, Hausbrough, Haw

hey, Shoup-4. Democrats-Bacon, Bate, Berry, Bianchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Gilson, Gorman, Gray, Lindssy, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Tillman, Turpic, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, White-25. Populists-Stewart-1. Silver Republican-Mantle-1.

The bill as passed extends the immigration restrictions against "all persons physically cara-ble and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immi-grant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or

parent similarly qualified and capable." For the purpose of testing the immigrant's literacy he is compelled to read and write from 20 to 25 words of the United States Constitution. Aside from these extensions of the present law, the bill inaugurates a new system of testricting immigration from border countries. and designed to apply principally to immigration from Canada. The provisions are as fol-

Sec. 4. That it shall bereafter be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before a proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engag-ing in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, returning from time to time

a foreign country.
Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person. partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act: Provided, That the provision of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deck-hands, other employes of vessels, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggagemen, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their runs, or to boatmen or guides on the lakes and rivers on the northern border of the United

A violation of these sections is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine up to \$500, or imprisonment up to one year, or both. A special provision exempts from the operation of the law persons arriving from Cuba

In the House, the Library provision in the Legislative bill occupied much time,

there. The law is to take effect July 1 next.

The House adhered to its rule not to grant : pension of more than \$30 a month to the widow of an officer below the rank of General. The question came up on a conference report, by which the House was to recede from its amendment to a bili increasing the pension of Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of Capt. J. Scott Payne, to \$50 per month. The House fixed the amount at \$30.

Mr. Blue maintained that the House should cling to its fixed rule. Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa. warned his colleagues of the danger involved in the passage of these special pension bills. He said if the practice continued all the widows who are now drawing pensions would demand special legislation in their behalf. There were tuousands of cases as deserving as

The House refused to agree to the conference report, and the bill was sent to further con-

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

In the House, Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, presented the general deficiency appropriation bill. He gave do not arraign that Church, but I merely recite appointed, notice that he would call it up to-morrow, in | a fact of history." the hope of passing it before the close of the

The conference reports on the bills to pension the widows of Maj.-Gen. Stoneman and Maj.-Gen. Julius H. Stahl, fixing the rate in the former bill at \$50 and the latter at \$75, were

The consideration of the Hopkins-Kendall contested election case, from the Tenth Kentucky District, was then resumed.

Mr. Moody (Mass., R.), one of the majority members of the committee, explained that his interpretation of the law compelled him to sign the report in favor of Mr. Kendall, but the frand was palpable, and he would not be greatly dissatisfied if the House rejected the

mean to say he was not in a convention which | Hopkins appeared at the bar of the House and took the cath of office. Eleven Republicans Democrats of the House in turn, whereupon and three Populists voted with the Democrats | Congressman Sayers, of Texas, raised a point of in favor of allowing the sitting member to re-

Before adjourning a joint resolution was adopted appropriating \$5,000 to defray the ex- Incidentally the methods of dispensing patronpenses of the Inaugural ceremonies at the

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

In the Senate, adjournment was taken after eight hours of continuous Executive session on "There is not so wide a difference between us | the Arbitration Treaty. No result was accomplished beyond voting down the motion made ment was wholly false. He admits he went to vesterdy by Senator Nelson to postpone further Senator Sherman made repeated efforts dur-

ing the day to secure a vote on ratification or his position perfectly clear before the State to get the Senate to fix a day and hour when it ous agreement, a vote was in order on the comwould agree to vote upon the treaty. He was | mittee amendment directing the Secretary of defeated in both purposes.

leaders of the party, in their advent to power, | 20. After this vote there was no quorum, and the time was spent in a vain attempt to secure The greater part of to-day's session was con- and Thurston.

sumed by Senators Teller and Daniel in oppople to the final confusion and discomfiture of sition to an immediate vote. Speeches favorthose pretenders, the blind leaders of the blind, able to the treaty and to a vote at this time who were so summarily, on November 3 last, were made by Senators Frye, Lodge, and Lind-

> In the House, the general deficiency bili was taken up.

> The items appropriating money for the payment of special attorney fees for defending the interests of the United States in the Court of Claims were made the basis of an attack by Mr. Richardson (Tenn., D.) on the policy of the Government paying the attorney fees, but declining to pay the judgment of the Court when they were against the United States. He urged that the Appropriations Committee should have brought in an appropriation to pay the findings under the Bowman act (amounting now to

This opened up the whole question as to the payment of just claims, and led Mr. Walker Mass. R.) to make a bitter assault upon the legislative methods adopted to prevent the

consideration of just claims. Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.) branded the rules of the House as a system of tyranny, and described how members who sought the Committe on Rules in the interest of bills were alto adjourn. The motion was carried and the lowed to "cool their heels," while one member of that committee intimated that the member

was "boring" him. Mr. Mahos (Pa., R.) said he had made a careful examination of all the claims paid since the war, and they amounted to \$11,000,000. With \$10,000,000 more a commission could wipe out every just claim. The House either should pay the claims or abolish the Court of Claims. There was no escape from the alter-

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio, R.) defended the rules of the House. The only tyranny here, he said, was the inertia of the House itself. So far as the payment of the Government's just obligations was concerned, he felt as Mr. Mahon did,



ject the deadly extracts of opium under the skin in order to get rest and sleep, the grave is not before it is utterly and rretrievably gone. The

occasionally take a little

necessary medicine, is committing suicide as surely as if he turned a pistol on his heart. Such a man dies by little degrees. First a little indigestion and a little neglect. Then loss of appetite. The bowels get clogged and the blood receives poisons instead of healthy nutriment. Old, inert tissues in flesh, muscle, nerve and brain are not replaced by new. The whole body gets stale. The very sleeping-room of a man in this condition is filled in the morning with unwholesome odors as if it had been occupied by a decomposing corpse. It has been oc-cupied by a man half-dead. The poisoned brain refuses to sleep and hates to work. Then comes the resort to the hypodermic

injection of morphine and—speedy death.

All this may be prevented by the use of
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes assimilation perfect, fills the blood with the vitar elements that make new tissue, builds healthy flesh, firm muscles, strong nerves and active brain cells. It drives out impurities and disease. Thousands of men in all walks of life have testified to its wonderful merits.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to attempt to palm off upon you a substitute for this world-famed medicine. You know what you want. It's his business to meet that want. When he urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare. Shun all such dishonest dealers.

The man or woman who is regular as clock-work is seldom troubled with disease or mental or bodily lassitude. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a safe, sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little 'Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. You will have reason to regret it if you let a dishonest druggists induce you to take a substitute.

action if the House was ready for action. SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

In the Senate, the Indian appropriation bill was considered. The question of sectarian Indian schools came up when the item was reached appropriating \$1,200,000 for school purposes. Mr. Lodge said the Senate committee had proposed an amendment which reversed the entire policy as to sectarian schools, adopted last year. The committee amendment provided that the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of the various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent. of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895; the foregoing should not apply to public schools in any State, Territory, County, or City, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for.

Mr. Lodge said this amendment sought to undo what Congress had deliberately determined upon as the future policy of Congress for gradually abolishing sectarian schools. This amendment brought these schools into life again and reopened the whole question. It was brought here in absolute disregard of the action of Congress last year. The policy of last year was the true American policy, Mr. Lodge

Mr. Hawley remarked that the amendment did not differ in spirit from the policy of last year. It aimed in the direction of eliminating sectarian schools, which were to be used only when other schools were not available. He did not believe in shutting up sectarian schools in such a hurry that facilities for education would

be cut off. Mr. Teller announced his opposition to sectarian schools, but he supported the amendment because it was better to continue the sectarian schools for a year or two.

Mr. Gallinger said every Church denomination in the country, save one, refused to go on with this sectarian policy. "Which one does the Senator refer to?" asked Mr. Allen.

"The Roman Catholic Church," answered Mr. Gallinger. "I have no concealments. I After further discussion the bill was laid

In the House, the general deficiency bill was considered. After Congressman Hopkins's amendment to strike out the item for back pay to Congressmen had been passed by a vote of 113 to 55, following many partisan criminations and recriminations, the House fell into a squabble over the payment of special employes raise points of order against a paragraph to pay salaries of Charles Carter and Harry Parker, | against the stone walls. Consul-General Lee is who care for the Ways and Means Committee room, and other special employes. Some Republicans were roused at this, and raised objections to the items for salaries of Isaac R. The minority report was adopted by a vote | Hill, Thomas A. Coakley, and others, who have the minority of the House. This enraged the order against all salaries of special Republican employes, and against amendments for the payment of an extra month's salary to employes. age in the House was given a full airing. One feature of this was a bitter fight between different Republicans over the retention of C. W. Coombs as a Department messenger. As the bill now stands, all the veteran employes of the House above mentioned were lopped off the not been for the intervention of an American

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

In the Senate, Washington's farewell address was read by Senator Daniel, and the Indian appropriation bill was considered. By previthe Interior to make temporary contracts with The vote on the motion to postpone was denominational schools when non-sectarian The amendment was agreed to-yeas 41,

navs 8. The negative vote was: Brown, Cannon, Chandler, Gallinger, Lodge, Peffer, Platt Mr. Gailinger offered an amendment to the

school item as follows: "And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government hereafter to make no appropriations whatever for education in any sectarian school. Mr. Cockrell (Mo., D.) said this was unneces-

sary, as it re-enacted a declaration of policy already enacted last year. "I would prefer to have it enacted over again," answered Mr. Gallinger. The amendment was then agreed to without

division. In the House, the General Deficiency bill

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is now generally believed that the Cabinet will stand as follows, given in the order they stand in the Presidential succession : Secretary of State-John Sherman, of Ohio,

Secretary of the Treasury-Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of War-Gen. Russell A. Alger, of

Secretary of the Navy-J. D. Long, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior-Joseph McKenna, of California. Postmaster-General-James A. Gary,

Maryland. Attorney-General-John J. McCook, of New Secretary of Agriculture-James Wilson, of

Jas. A. Gary, who has been offered and being definitely determined which portfolio will be assigned him, is one of the most promiin that city 63 years ago, and was carefully educated. He was taken into partnership with his father in 1861, and displayed remarkable business ability. He was an ardent Union man during the war. He has never been an office seeker, but has several times accepted

been warm friends. The situation in Ohio has been cleared up by the formal announcement by Gov. Bushnell opinion. Bushnell brought out other candiamong them-but found that they were not received with favor by the people, who were a unit for the brilliant manager of the last politi-

cal campaign. The lower branch of the Oregon Legislature -mostly Populists-who have refused to be sworn in, hoping thereby to prevent the election of John H. Mitchell as Senator. If they won't elected to the Legislature must vote for him before he can be chosen United States Senator. The prospect of losing their session's pay may bring in the absentees, and on promise of discharging their duty hereafter their seats may be restored to them. This is doubtless the purpose of the move. It will either bring about the election of Mitchell or the adjournment of thing.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

King George, of Greece, Insists on Occupying the Island Despite the Protests of the King George has refused to be coerced. The first acts of the war with Greece against Turkey called forth protests from the six great powers—Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and Austria. The reply made by King George was one of virtual defiance. Emperor William then invited the Powers to proseed with the joint blockade of the Greek ports. | prosaic age, a community makes such pub-Great Britain refused, and was followed by France and Italy. In all these countries public opinion is decidedly with Greece, and Lord Salisbury's notification to the Powers that England would not consent to any arrangement which contemplated the return of Crete to the rule of the Porte was largely influenced and his life and activity not in vain. So by the agitation in Great Britain against the much in honor of the discoverer of DR. Sultan. On the other hand, Emperor William PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER.

but he insisted there was no rule that strangled has gone so far as to notify the Powers that he will not consent to any settlement of the question which does not compel Greece to abandon

A dispatch from Berlin reports that England, France, and Italy will co-operate with Germany in blockading the Piræus in case the King of the Hellenes persists in his war against

Turkey. All the provinces of Crete have decided by vote that are in favor of union with Greece. Sitis, a town on the eastern extremity of the Island of Crete, where a few days ago 2,000 Moslems were killed by the Christians, is now occupied by Italian, French and British marines, and no disorder is reported. At Retimo the Musselmans, Saturday, attacked the insurgents, bent on revenge for the massacre of their co-religionists at Sitia, but were not suc-

The insurgents attacked Canea Sunday morning, despite the warnings of the Admirals of the foreign warships anchored in the harbor. Col. Vassos, in command of the Greek troops, was warned that further hostilities would result in his camp being bombarded by the menof-war. Firing still continued, and the united squadron shelled the insurgents outside of Canea. Col. Vassos still holds strategic points in the interior. Sunday afternoon a demonstration at Athens

in favor of the union of Greece and Crete was attended by over 40,000 people. Both the Christians and Turks at Selinos, Monday, accepted the armistice proposed by the British, Italian and Russian Consuls, which binds them to cease fighting for one week.

BRIEF NEWS.

Since the outbreak of the plague 5,443 deaths have occurred in the city of Bombay. In the Bombay Presidency 8,006 deaths have been reported.

Hector D. Lane, President of the Cotton Growers' Association, has made public an address in which he urges growers to reduce the acreage so as to secure higher prices.

Madrid newspapers are calling the attention of the Spanish Government to the revival of Carlist agitation in the Provinces of Catalonia and Basque. Arms are said to be in the possession of the Carlists. Officers have been

The report that Dr. Zertucha, Maceo's personal physician at the time of the insurgent leader's death, has been assassinated by the Cubaus for revenge is discredited at Havana, The Doctor is said by members of his family to be alive and well at Melena Del Sur.

A naturalized American citizen, Ricardi Ruiz, was recently arrested by the Spanish and confined in the Guanabacoa jail for 13 days while the charges against him were being investigated. He was not allowed to communiof the House. Congressman Sherman began to cate with friends. It is said he became crazy and committed suicide by striking his head now investigating the case.

Karl Pappenheimer, a German, who was November election, afterward returning to Mutual Life Insurance Co., as follows: Germany, has renounced his citizenship. The | My Dear General: I congratulate you American Consul at Stuttgart writes that Jan. 26 Pappenheimer appeared before him and made known his intention of again becoming a subject of the Emperor. Since 1866 no naturalized person has renounced his citizen-

Luis Morote, war correspondent of the Madrid El Liberal, was taken prisoner near the fortifications of Sancti Spiritus by a party of Cubans and carried before Gen. Gomez. Court-martial was organized to try Morote, and he would likely have been shot had it named Col. Gordon, who secured his release and allowed him to return to Havana. The correspondent says that there were about 1,000 men in Gomez's camp, and 5,000 more were distributed in small bands through the villas. They were well armed, but with various

Thomas G. Alvord, the correspondent of the New York World, arrived at Havana Saturday and visited Sylvester Scovel, the World correspondent, who is now in jail at Sancti Spiritus awaiting trial on the charge of conspiring against the Spanish Government.

Blondin, the rope-walker, died in London last week. His real name was Jean Francois de Gravelot. Blondin crossed Niagara Falls on June 30, 1859, in the presence of nearly 50, 000 people. It was the first time this feat had been attempted. The following year he made the trip across Niagara River just above the Falls nearly 50 times, and on Sept. 14, 1860, he carried a man across on his back.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is reported to be dying at her home in Stamford, Conn. At no time since she was confined to her room in

December has her condition been so critical. Capt. Glass, of the battleship Texas, has written a letter to the Navy Department in regard to the trip of the vessel from New York to Galveston, where she is at present. It shows that the vessel averaged 12½ knots during the voyage, regarded as a very good speed, and that

she has excellent sea-going qualities.

An Interesting Bit of History. -Deep in the woods of Maryland, in the valley of the Antietam, surrounded by its majestic hills, there lived in the last century a man who, by the results of persevering study and scientific investigation, secured for himself the lasting gratitude of his own and following generations. While others were bent on measures of war during those revolutionary times, he was quietly following out a mission of "peace and good-will to men" by ministering to the wants of the sick and afflicted. Means of transportation in those early days were, of course, very meager, being limited, in the main, to travel on horseback-but even that form of transportation was denied to accepted a position in the Cabinet, without it | him of whom these few lines are written. for, when a boy, he had met with an accident which had caused a curvature of the nent business men of Baltimore. He was born spine, giving him the appearance of a "hunch-back," hence he always traveled | tors. atoot. The distance from farm to farm and valley to valley was oftentimes very great, but distance had no horrors for him if he thought his help and skill was needed. noninations for hopeless races, as a matter of hence it was that he became known, not party duty. He and Maj. McKinley have long only in the section of Maryland, where he lived at that time, but in parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia as well. The man of whom we write was old Dr. Peter Fahrney, that he will appoint Mark Hanna to succeed the grandfather of the present doctor who Senator Sherman. The Governor did not want | bears the same name. His life was not to do this, but was forced by strong public only devoted to scientific research, but he was also an active leader and a pillar in dates-Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Chairman Kurtz, the church to which he belonged. It was these combined qualities of heart and mind which endeared him to the people and which have actuated the descendants of those among whom he labored to now honor his memory as a man and citizen. has declared vacant the seats of the 27 members | With that end in view, the Fahrney Memorial Association was recently organized at San Mar, Md. It has secured control of do their duty they ought to be disqualified and | the "old medical shop?" which was used by cut out of their pay. Their unseating does not him as office, laboratory, etc. It is yet in improve Mr. Mitchell's chances, however, as a fairly good state of preservation. This majority of the whole number of members "shop" (as it was then called) is now to be enclosed by an iron fence and covered by a copper roof, so as to hereafter protect it from the ravages of the weather. Near the "shop" is the same water spring, bubbling up between the rocks as it did over 100 years ago, and which, even in those days, afforded weary travelers many the Legislature without accomplishing any- a refreshing drink. This spring is now to be turned into a free, public fountain for the benefit of travelers along that highway -indeed, a most fitting commemoration of the life and services of one who so untiringly ministered to both the physical and spiritual welfare of the people. It does not often happen that the memory of a man who lived such a quiet and unassuming existence, occupied as he was, solely in the field of medical research, hoping thereby to benefit his fellow men, is so highly revered by a fourth and fifth generation. One thing is certain, when, in this cold and lic recognition of a man's services and is willing to place itself to such expense in honoring his memory so that future generations may also know about him, that man must have been above the ordinary

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Geo. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Detroit, Mich. mies would not dare make.

ance of my duties as a scout it was my business to know as much about the enemy as about my own that it was Gen. Alger who wounded me.

mony you may not value, coming from one who was a bitter foe, but I have stated the facts. With great respect, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13. GEO. C. TANNER.

regiment that met Alger's in battle, has written

Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

observe in the newspapers an attack on your military record in our late war. I only know of that record as established on opposing sides of the bat tlefield, and think I can speak with some knowledge, as we crossed swords on a good many occations. It is no exaggeration to say that we felt the force of your blows at Hawes Shop, Trevillian Station, and many other places, at the head of your galiant Michiganders. No man with an inferior military record could have delivered such blows and received such as we gave in return with so much gallantry and composure. You have made complete answer to your de-

of the battlefield and in political faith. very truly yours. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.

One of the most splendid of the letters received by Gen Alger is from Gen. Jacob L.

heartily on your selection for the War portfolio in the incoming Cabinet, not only for those incidents of the position which most people see first and regard most highly, but yet more for having a work to do, which I am sure will be very agreeable to you, and of exceeding great interest.

It has set me to thinking over anew the old times, and I seem to see you again swinging the old 5th Mich, along the roads or into the enemy's front; and I can see you now as you bent forward in the saddle as you took the last order I ever gave you and swept by Trevillian Station to dose Mr. Hampton in the rear. who are now as old as we were then, know of those days only as we know any ancent history. But there can never cease to be a very tender spot in

keenest and most brotherly interest. And, so, my dear Alger, I say with all my heart, as you go to your new duties, God bless you. JACOB L. GREENE. Sincerely yours, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11. Get three neighbors to join you

veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

GEN. ALGER AS A SOLDIER

Some Splendid Testimonials as to His Valor, The defamers of Gen. Russell A. Alger's war record have brought him unexpected indorsements. One is from an ex-Confederate soldier who bears a scar left by Alger's saber, and is as

DEAR SIR: I see in the newspapers an attack upon you from your own side which your ene-I was a Southern soldier, and a scout for the noblest Roman on our side, Gen. Wade Hampton, the hero of Trevillian Station, and a man who has

no superior among gentlemen. In the performside-in fact, more. You may not remember the incident, but you and I crossed swords at Trevil ian, and if I had not dodged my head it would have been cut in two like an apple. Your blow was caught on my right shoulder, and I have the mark now and will earry it to my grave. A prisoner who was captured by your side told me Gen. Wade Hampton also pronounced these attacks upon you as vicious and mean. This testi-

Gen, Butler, who cammanded a Confederate

My DEAR SIR: I am not in the habit of writing etters of congratulation to intimate friends, certainly not to those with whom I have a casual acquaintance. I hope, therefore, you will not consider it out of place if I extend my congratulations to you on your recent deserved appointment in

I am moved to do this the more readily since I

famers, but I could not resist the impulse to add the testimony of one who was on the opposite side Trusting you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is written, of simple justice to one who I believe has been maligned, and as a personal tribute to one who has done his duty faithfully and well in the line of allegiance to his convictions, M. G. BUTLER.

the heart for the men we knew and trusted then

and their welfare can never cease to be of the

and send us \$4 and we will send to each address a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, and in addition will send you

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all

a watch, postpaid. It is a stem-winder and

Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.-Free, We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hop. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of Kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidsent to you entirely free, to prove its wonder. United States. ful curative power.

Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and

German Steamer Lost.

The German tank steamer Diamant, Capt. Wischusen and 35 men, was probably lost with all hands 280 miles southeast of Halifax, Feb. 17, or else she has been drifting at the mercy steamer Galilee, sighted the Diamant Feb. 10, showing the distress signal, having lost her propeller. The steamer was taken in tow, but the next day she broke away. This was repeated until the 17th, when she disappeared altogether.

DON'T let your subscription expire. The number on the yellow address-slip opposite your name shows you how you stand.

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WHOLE NUMBER, THIS ISSUE, 811 Note the number on the yellow slip, and send your renewal in time, so as not to miss a number. Attractive articles naturalized at St. Louis, and voted at the Greene, now President of the Connecticut forthcoming during the Summer and Fall.



colors, giving cuts, descriptions and prices of 45 of the leading varieties of prices of 45 of the leading varieties of Fancy Fowls, with important hints on the care of poultry, and hundreds of recipes of great value. Over a 1000 premiums won at the leading shows. Prices Reduced One-fourth. The finest book out. Price only 10c. Will return money if not satisfactory. Address, C. N. BOWERS, box 50 Dakota, III., U. S. A. CO Mention The National Tribune.

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to you if desired. **IMPORTANT**

To and Intended for All Former Clients of the Late George E. Lemon, in whose Pension Claim He was Attorney at Date of Death, Dec. 18, 1896, and Who Have Not since said Date Appointed any Attorney.

Acting under the will of the said George E. Lemon, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the executors of the estate have selected me to further proceed with his unfinished claim business. The advantage of employing me is that upon receipt of a duly exe- Arabic figures, and all the latest improvecuted power of attorney (which, with full instructions, has been mailed to each

client) I will be able, without waiting for notice of recognition and status, to at once take up the prosecution of the claim where the death of Capt. Lemon left it. being at liberty to choose either make of "Do not swap horses while crossing the movement, since they are equally reliable stream."-(A. Lincoln.) All former clients of this House can save delay in their claims by continuing their claims with me, for the reason that if I am not so appointed, but reliance is

placed upon a new attorney, a stranger to the case, such new attorney must, after

filing his power, await recognition and then secure the status of the claim before he can intelligently act-steps that frequently involve much delay. A large percentage of Mr. Lemon's former clients have already sent me properly executed powers of attorney, and their claims will be promptly proceeded with. This notice is intended for those who, having received from me a power of

attorney, have not yet returned same duly executed. Only such fees as were contracted for during the lifetime of Capt. Lemon will be paid in such cases as are transferred to me as the attorney for the execu-

Important to Those whose Claims Have Been Rejected on the Ground of No Pensionable Disability.

Clients are requested to notify me at once, in case they have appointed

The same prompt and careful attention which has characterized this House since the close of the war will be given to all new business intrusted to my care. Correspondence solicited on all matters relating to claims before any of the Executive Departments of the Government, whether the matters inquired about | white porcelain dial, with either Roman or were in Mr. Lemon's hands or not.

rejected or the pensioners dropped or reduced. REMUSTER. The bill to extend the time for filing officers' claims for remuster and pay

thereunder has passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the approval of the

Correspondence as to these claims solicited. ALVA S. TABER, Attorney, Representing the Executors of the Estate of the Late George E. Lemon. Lock Box 325. 1729 New York Ave. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

CLASSES.	Original.	Increase and additional.	Reissue.	Restoration.	Accrued.	Duplicates.	Total.	Act June 27 1890, with—				Act June 27, 1890.	
								Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate pending.	Certificate not pend'g.	Original.	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid	79 355	319 164	71		150 158	10 11	696 688	87	76	30	145	518	508
Army Widow, etc	122 301	1	3			1 3	131 310	31	6		11	338	20
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890.	5	6	1		4			-			-	000	
Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890	18	3			7		28	2			5	20	15
Navy Widow, etc	6	2					8						
Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890,	10			11000000	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	A 11177 TA	10	1	*****	******	******	11	
Army Nurse								1					100
1812 Survivor	1			******			1			2 1			
Old War Invalid							î				180		
Old War Widow	1						1				10		100
Indian Wars Survivor	2		1		4	1	8	Ge !		0 3			
Indian Wars Widow	9	********		MINGS53.7			9		10.				
Mexican War Survivor		1		1	9		11	-					500
Mexican War Widow	17 203		39	58		*****	394	Missi	En	SLOP	1		K. F.
Act June 27, 1890, with other claims.	203	94	39	95	• ••••		031		200				_
Total	1129	592	115	126	341	26	2329	121	82	30	161	887	543

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A Pictorial History of the United States at a Glance.

One of the most remarkable achievement n chart making and historical condensation

that we have ever seen is now before us, The chart is mounted as a wall map, and is 3 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 6 inches in extent. There are rollers at top and bottom with tape at the sides to strengthen it. The chart is printed in colors, and contains more things than can be enumerated here. It shows, in a pictorial way, all the Presidents and their Cabinets, from Washington to Mc-Kinley, in chronological order; the history of the Government by Congresses; a history of are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth | each Administration; comparative statement of debts, revenues and expenditures; the issues of all political parties at various periods; the political complexion of every Congress; the naval tonage of all nations; the standing armies of every nation; the area and population of all the States and Territories; a brief history of the World's Columbian Exposition; chronological disnevs or Urinary Organs. We advise all Suf- coveries, explorations, inventions, and imferers to send their names and address to the portant events, and the area and population company and receive the Alkavis free. It is of foreign countries as compared with the

> But this is not all. There are also maps of Central America, South Africa, Abvssinia, Persia, Afghanistan, Alaska, and a map of the solar system.

To crown all, on the back of the chart is printed, in colors, a complete map of the of the elements ever since. Capt. Forth, of the | United States, showing location of every railroad, city, town, river, lake, and mountain-chain in the country.

> In fact, this chart and map combined enables a man to roll up and carry in one hand as much historical information about the United States and the world at large as is contained in the vast library of Congress, with its million books. We have secured a few copies of this

combined map and chart for the benefit of our subscribers, and for one month from this date we can supply them upon the following We will send the chart, by express, prepaid, to any address in the United States or

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MEN'S SIZE. A genuine Waltham or Elgin full-jeweled movement; contains 15 jewels in settings; compensation balance; safety pinion; micrometer regulator; patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form: white porcelain dial, with either Roman or ments. We will furnish these movements in any of the following cases, including free delivery, at the prices named, the purchaser

and the same in price.

No. 1, 14k solid gold 40 dwt. case, No. 2, 14k gold-filled, 20-year case, Hunting . No. 3, 14k gold-filled, 20-year case, open face No. 6, 14k gold-filled, Hunting . . 19.00 No. 7, solid silver, open-face or Hunting No. 8, nickel-silver, open-face or Hunting

WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

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A genuine Waltham or Elgin seveneweled movement: with compensation balance; safety pinion; patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form: Arabic figures. We will furnish these movements in any of the following cases, The present seems to be an opportune time to vigorously prosecute all meritorious claims, especially those under the Act of June 27, 1890, which have been the purchaser being at liberty to select either make of movement, since they are equally reliable and the same in price.

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No. 9, 14k solid gold 40 dwt. case,

No. 16, nickel-silver, open-face . . WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

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No. 18, 14k go'd-filled 20-year case, Hunting No. 19, 10k gold-filled 15-year case, Hunting

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No. 17, 14k solid gold case, Hunt-